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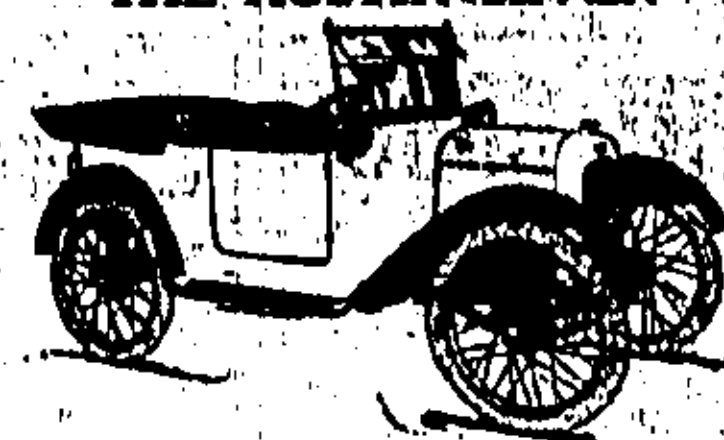
The China Mail

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Rainfall 0.00 in. Humidity 94

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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1924

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EARLY.

SUDAN IS QUIET. CONFERENCE AT FOREIGN OFFICE. MEN-O-WAR UNDER ORDERS. MEETING OF SYMPATHY HELD. (Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, August 13.
Field-Marshal Lord Allenby, High Commissioner for Egypt, and Major-General Sir Lee Stack, Governor-General of the Sudan and Sir John of the Egyptian Army, had a long conference at the Foreign Office with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to-day on the subject of the Sudan.

WARSHIPS TO SCENE.
H.M.S. "Weymouth," which was en route to Colombo, has been diverted to Port Sudan, and arrived there to-day.
H.M.S. battleship "Marlborough" has been despatched to Alexandria from Zanzibar.

The sloop "Clematis" has gone to Port Sudan from Hurghada.
DEMONSTRATION OF SYMPATHY.
CAIRO, August 13.
A demonstration of sympathy with the disturbances at Atbara was held this afternoon, in the Bekieh Gardens. All is quiet now in the Sudan.

LONDON CONFERENCE.
DECISIONS STILL DELAYED.
(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, August 14.
The "Big Fourteen" did not meet this afternoon as arranged. One reason was that no agreement had been reached at the French, Belgian and German conference this morning. The conversations with the last named will continue this morning.

Reuter's Agency has made enquiries with regard to the probable duration of the Conference. A high authority told the Agency, last night, that it might last "twelve hours or twelve days."

LESS OPTIMISM NOW.
The Conference situation has undergone a change. Indications at present are not so optimistic. The Ruhr negotiations have apparently reached a virtual deadlock. The French Delegation insist that the evacuation cannot be carried out under a year from the specified date. The Germans contend that troops should be withdrawn within a period of a month from the time stated. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has been approached to act as mediator.

According to present arrangements the French Belgians and Germans will meet early to-morrow, after which there will be a meeting of the "Big Fourteen."

LATER.
The French, Belgian and German conversation have been adjourned until to-morrow. There is great reticence in all quarters regarding progress. It is believed negotiations have now reached a decisive point. It is expected the Germans will definitely reply to-morrow to the points enumerated by M. Herriot.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.
It is reported that the French and German Finance Ministers last night definitely arranged to conclude a commercial treaty. The Franco-German experts have been summoned to London to draft their proposals.

EVACUATION OF RUHR.
To-day is most likely to witness the decisive stage of the London Conference. M. Herriot and the Belgian Ministers conferred with Heren Marx and Siresmann at Downing Street this morning on the questions of the date of the military evacuation of the Ruhr, the military control of Germany and French security and the proposed Franco-German commercial treaty.

It is understood that the Germans are urging the evacuation to take place not later than January, 1925, and that the French insist upon August, 1925.

CHEFOO NOTES.

C. I. M. SCHOOL HOLDS EXHIBITION.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CHEFOO, July 29.

The C. I. M. Preparatory School Exhibition this year took place for the first time in the new Memorial Hall, which was crowded for the occasion.

The programme commenced at 4.30 p.m. with Mr. D. F. Pike in the Chair, the first item being an Opening Hymn by the whole School. This was followed by a prayer, after which the programme proper commenced.

1. Piano-forte Duet, by Margaret Broadfoot and Logan Dunlop.
2. Song, "The Snail," by the Upper School.
3. Recitation, "The Plight of the Camel," by the Transition Class.
4. Song, "The Anvil Song," by the Lower School.
5. Recitation, "Grey and White," by the Kindergarten Class.
6. Piano-forte Solo, by Jean Orr.
7. Recitation, "How Brother Rabbit Fooled the Whale and the Elephant," by Lower School.
8. Song, "Darkie Minarels," by Upper School.

9. Recitation, "Two Little Owls," by Transition.
10. Song, "The Owl," by Upper School.
11. Piano-forte Duet, by Kitty Broomhall and Betty Lewis.
12. Recitation, "Five Little Pigs," by Five Kindergarteners.
13. Song, "The Flag Song," by the Upper School.
14. Recitation, "Hawatha's Childhood," Longfellow, by the Upper School.
15. Song, "The Railway Train," by the School.
16. Piano-forte Solo, by Barbara Broadfoot.
17. Song, "Robin Redbreast," by Lower School.
18. Recitation, "The Gospel, according to Mother," by Helen Best.
19. Song, "The Prodigal Son," by the Upper School.

The audience showed their appreciation of the fine programme by loud and continued applause after every event. The Plight of the Camel, "Five Little Pigs" and "The Flag Song" being among the most appreciated. The Recitation of the Childhood of Hawatha was extremely well done, especially considering the youth of the performers. The whole programme reflected the greatest credit on the Principal and Staff of the School.

WEMBLEY EXHIBITION.

TRADE OPPORTUNITIES EXEMPLIFIED. INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS NECESSARY. SALFORD LEADS THE WAY. (Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, August 13.
One of the features at Wembley has been the fortnightly exhibitions and Civic Hall activities of leading English cities. It has proved most valuable in bringing Over-Seas visitors into contact with representatives of British industries.

CASE OF SALFORD.
This was exemplified in the case of Salford, which yesterday gave a luncheon to prominent visitors from Africa and the East.
The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, C.B.E., Commissioner from Hongkong, made a speech in which he emphasised that the real object of the Exhibition was unattainable without the interchange of ideas. Without this, it would be reduced to the level of a museum. If the Exhibition was reopened in 1925, he said, the example given by Salford would make 1925 more valuable than 1924.

BRITAIN'S COMPETITORS.
The Rajah Muda of Perak said that more attention was paid to the cotton requirements of the natives by Britain's competitors than by Lancashire. However, he had seen to-day certain cloths of royal colour and he would tell the native rulers where they were obtainable.

CRICKET AT HOME. SOUTH AFRICANS AT EASTBOURNE.

LONDON, August 13.
Rain having fallen overnight at Eastbourne, the attendance was small when the match between the Harlequins and South Africans commenced. The former batted first, on a soft pitch, and were disposed of for 73.

Blundell and Pegler each took five wickets for 34 runs.
The South Africans were all out for 162, of which Taylor made 67 and Commaile 45. Bettington took seven wickets for 52.
The Harlequins had scored 13 runs for the loss of one wicket when stumps were drawn.

ARMS FOR CHINA. FRENCH TAKE ACTION. (Reuter's Service.)

PARIS, August 13.
The Authorities at Shanghai and Canton having on several occasions complained that seamen from Marseilles were smuggling arms into China, a strict watch was kept at Marseilles. This led to the arrest of two Greeks, who had bought revolvers and ammunition which they were preparing to smuggle aboard a liner bound for China. It is stated that the gun-smiths, who sold the revolvers, will be prosecuted.

RUGBY IN AFRICA. A DRAWN MATCH. (Reuter's Service.)

PIETERMARITZBURG, August 13.
The British Rugby Fifteen met the Natal team to-day. The result was a draw of 3 points each.

STEAMER AFIRE. "CLAN CUMMING" MESSAGE.

LONDON, August 14.
A wireless message has been picked up from the s.s. "Clan Cumming" that a fire has broken out from the vessel. The vessel is bound home from Java.

PRIZES.

These were presented by Mrs. Pike.

Form Prizes. Upper I. 1st Jack Weller, 2nd Betty Lewis; Lower I. 1st John Andrews, 2nd Peggy Harding; Transition, 1st Diana McKenzie, 2nd Beresford Weller; Kindergarten, 1st Stanley Rist.

Progress Prizes. Upper I. Fred Harris; Bernard Walker; Billy Miller; Ernest Weller; Lower I. Brynner Price; Special Prize, Grace Castleton; Transition, Oscar Hills; Kindergarten, Douglas Mafr, Dorothy Walker, Henrietta Andrews.

Scripture Prizes. Upper I. Jack Weller; Lower I. Lorna Whitelaw and Eleanor Ford; Trans, Gwen Wedderburn; Kindergarten, Bob Whitelaw.

Handwork. Upper I. Deema Sakhin; Lower I. Harold Gham; Trans, Margaret Gaff; Kindergarten, Bruce Graham.

Needlework. Upper I. Betty Lewis; Lower I. Peggy MacWhirter; Trans, Leona Davies; Music Prize, Barbara Broadfoot; Special Music Prize, Jean Orr.

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TAXICAR CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL

Issue of 49,000 Shares of the
Nominal Value of \$10 each,
(35 paid up)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the 3rd Call of \$2.50 per
Share on each of the 49,000 shares
allotted on the 19th day of May,
1923, has been made by the Company,
and that such call will be payable to
the Company's Bankers, The
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation in Hongkong on or
before the 15th day of August 1924.
The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 7th to
14th August 1924, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. ROWE,
Managing Director.

Dated this 19th day of July 1924.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for
Round Trips during the
months of July to September, from
Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda
Anchorage) and return, calling at
Swatow and Amoy on both the
upward and downward Voyage,
by the Company's new, fast, well
appointed steamer "Hai Ning" at
the reduced rate of \$80 for the
round Voyage, including Meals
while the steamer is in port.

These Special Tickets will be
available for return only by this
steamer, either by the Voyage for
which it is issued or by her
following sailing from Foochow.

Duration of stay at Foochow 48
hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days
and the steamer will leave
Hongkong from the Company's
Wharf at 5 p.m. arriving at
daylight on her return (Weather
permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch
will convey passengers from
Pagoda Anchorage to Foochow
City, if required.

For further particulars and
dates of sailing—
Apply to
DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LD.
Hongkong, June 17, 1924.

NOTICE.

DURING the absence of Mr. C. V.
Mark on leave and until further
notice Mr. ERNEST CLARE
DUNCAN has been authorised to
sign the firm per procurator as
Manager of the Insurance Depart-
ment from date.

9th August, 1924.
HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD.

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lasts longest, is made to with-
stand the climatic conditions of
semi-tropical countries and
is the Battery that will give
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There is nothing to beat it and
its reputation is world-wide.

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made for WD-11 and WD-12
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INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

**AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL
MEETING** of the Club will be
held in the Board Room of Messrs.
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on
THURSDAY, August 14th, 1924, at
5.30 p.m. for the purpose of
confirming the resolutions passed at
an Extraordinary General Meeting
held on 22nd July, 1924.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1924.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

NOTICE.

**A SECOND EXTRAORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING** of the
Club will be held in the Board
Room of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson
& Co., Ltd. on THURSDAY, 14th
August 1924, immediately at the
conclusion of the first Extraordinary
General Meeting.

This Meeting is called on the
following requisition:—

28th July, 1924.

To the Stewards of the Hongkong
Jockey Club, Hongkong:

In accordance with Rule 52, We,
the undersigned Voting Members of
the Hongkong Jockey Club, request
you to convene two Extraordinary
General Meetings of the Club, for the
purpose of considering, and if
thought fit, passing (in accordance
with Articles 53) as a Special
Resolution, the following Resolu-
tion:—

That the first and second
paragraph of Rule 39 be struck
out, and in lieu thereof the follow-
ing new paragraph substituted:—

"The Entrance Fee for all
newly elected Ordinary Mem-
bers, as well as for Naval and
Military Officers on the Active
List, shall be \$10—and the
Annual Subscription \$10."

T. E. Pearce A. H. Barlow
H. L. Dowbiggin F. G. Walker
W. E. L. Shotton T. W. Doyle
A. H. Potts L. J. Davies
M. T. Johnson A. Nissim
F. H. Kaw W. Logan
J. D. Humphreys G. H. Gibson
H. W. Bird D. E. Clark
G. A. Harrison E. S. Abraham
D. M. Ross L. G. Bird
W. T. Stanton

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1924.

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN &
MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that an INTERIM DIVIDEND
has been declared in respect of the
financial year ending on the 31st
December, 1924, and will be paid on
FRIDAY the 29th August 1924, as
to Forty Cents (\$0.40) per share on
the Old Shares (Fully paid), Thirty-
three Cents (\$0.33) per share on
Bonus Shares (Fully paid) Nos.
171,000 to 200,000, and Six Cents
(\$0.06) per share on the New
Shares (1924 Issue) upon which
\$250 per Share was paid up on the
15th March, 1924.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the 8th
to 28th August (both days in-
clusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 28th July, 1924.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANU-
FACTURING CO., LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an INTERIM DIVIDEND has
been declared in respect of the
Financial Year ending on the 31st
December, 1924, and will be paid on
FRIDAY, the 22nd August, 1924, as
to Forty Cents (\$0.40) per Share
on the Old Shares (Fully Paid),
Thirty Cents (\$0.30) per Share on
Bonus Shares (Fully Paid) Nos.
60,001 to 150,000, and One Cent
(\$0.01) per Share on the New Shares
(1924 Issue) upon which \$1.00 per
Share was paid up on the 15th May
1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from the
8th to 22nd August, 1924 (both
days inclusive).

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1924.

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Spain, France & England
all searched for rare
Medicinal Herbs.

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PRODUCE WORLD'S GREATEST
HEALER & SKIN-CURE.

It is not commonly known that
countries so far apart as China
and Spain, Japan and England,
and Tasmania and France, have to
be searched for the right species of
herbs used in the manufacture of the
natural healing balm bearing the
world famous name of ZAM-BUK.
These herbs are, many of them, rare
and costly, and neither skill nor
expense is spared to see that they
are gathered just at the right season
of the year when their natural juices
and medicinal contents are at their
very best. This is the secret of
Zam-buk's unfailing reliability and
complete success in all manner
of skin troubles.

Zam-buk is the only true suc-
cessor of those herbal balms used by
the gladiators of Ancient Rome;
with this important advantage—in
addition to its pure herbal composition
and complete freedom from animal
fats, Zam-buk has at every stage
of its complicated manufacture,
the full benefit of the latest pharma-
ceutical research and manufacturing
skill. This knowledge and research
have brought Zam-buk to a pitch of
perfection never equaled in the
annals of healing. Thus Zam-buk
can be depended upon to instantly

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MAIL WEEK NEWS.

ITEMS FROM FAR AND
NEAR.

The Bill to legitimise children on
the subsequent marriage of their
parents, which has passed the
House of Commons, was given a
second reading in the House of
Lords on June 9.

The man who was killed by
falling over the cliff near Black
Rock, Brighton, has been identi-
fied as Major V. de V. Mortimer
Vallance, of Dartmouth, Devon,
who was visiting his parents at
Hove.

Turkey has refused to refer the
Mosul question to the League of
Nations as the Lausanne Treaty is
not in force, and invites Great
Britain to continue direct
negotiations.

The King held an Investiture at
Buckingham Palace and conferred
honours upon about 150 recipients
of whom twenty-five received the
honour of knighthood.

The Duke and Duchess of York
attended the Heart of Empire Ball,
held at the Royal Albert Hall in
aid of Working Boys' and Girls'
Dockland Clubs.

Sir Charles Hyde's Dark Fox
won the Bibury Cup at the
Salisbury race meeting, Harpen-
den and Mongoose being second
and third respectively.

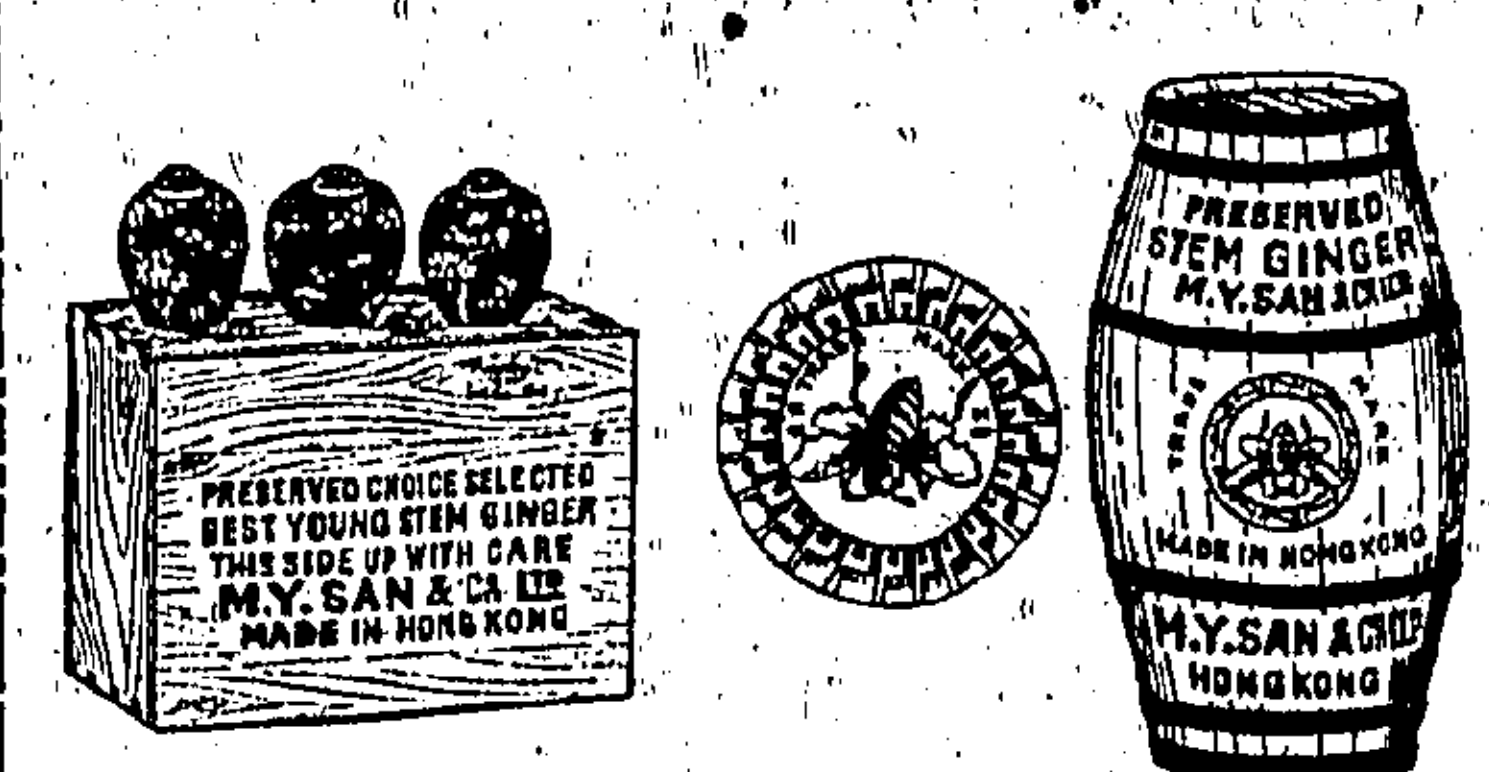
A second reading was given to
the Legitimacy Bill and the Im-
perial Institute Bill and the Char-
tered Associations (Protection of
Names and Uniforms) Bill were
read a third time.

The application of electricity to
farms was the subject of a
discussion at the World Power
Conference. Sir Philip Dawson,
M.P., read a paper on the
electrification of railways.

Speaking on a resolution protest-
ing against the 48-hour week bill
at the National Union of Railways-
men's Conference, Mr. Cramp, the
Industrial Secretary, said he had
told the Minister of Labour that the
railwaymen would close down the
railways if the bill was passed as
it stood. An amendment exempt-
ing railwaymen owing to their
special circumstances was desired,
but Mr. Cramp said the Minister
had refused to accede to their
request.

In answer to Lord Banbury, who,
for Lord Lambourne, asked the
Government whether, in view of
the Rodeo performances being re-
peated in the Coliseum, influence
would be used to allow the police
or R.S.P.C.A. inspectors to make
a proper examination, Earl de la
Warr said the Home Secretary was
satisfied the powers he possessed
were sufficient to deal with the
matter, but he felt very strongly
that any policy of refusing to
have inspectors behind the scenes
would be reconsidered. He would
continue to watch the case very
closely.

The Unemployment Insurance
(No. 2) Bill, as amended in Stand-
ing Committee, was considered in
the House of Commons. Many
amendments were proposed, but
Mr. Shaw (Minister of Labour) in
announcing that he intended to
make a concession in regard to the
waiting period, stated that he
opposed all the others on the
ground of the expense which their
acceptance would involve. The
proposal to transfer from the
Ministry to the applicant the onus
of proving that the latter was
genuinely seeking work was ulti-
mately rejected by 216 to 201, the
assurance having been given that
in this, a temporary measure, ample
securities were provided.

AT THE
BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION

ROYALTY

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Ginger, Manufactured by

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THIS FAMOUS "BEE" BRAND GINGER IS MOST
RELIABLE FOR BOLD GOOD COLOUR, AND FUR-
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THE TELEPHONE HANDBOOK

The Sixth issue of the TELEPHONE HANDBOOK has
been published in JULY, 1924.

The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK consists of an up-to-date
and accurate index of Telephone Subscribers, the numbers
being given in sequence.

SPECIMEN PAGE.

Central-22 The Newspaper Enterprise Ltd., 5, Wyndham Street
Central-22 "China Mail" (Newspaper), 5, Wyndham Street
Central-22 The Dollar Directory Co., 5, Wyndham Street
Central-22 Telephone Handbook Co., Wyndham Street
Central-22 "Hongkong Sunday Herald," 5, Wyndham Street
Central-22 MacCourtney, F. D., Residence, 358, The Peak
Kowloon-22 Green Island Cement Co. Ltd., Cement Works, Hok-on
Central-23 Jordan, Forsyth, Grove, Aubrey, Urquhart, Lyon
Central-23 Brown & Macgown, Dr., Alexandra Buildings
Central-23 Brown, Dr. Lyon, Office, Alexandra Buildings
Central-23 Forsyth, Dr. O. O., Office, Alexandra Buildings
Central-23 Macgown, Dr. J. O., Office, Alexandra Buildings
Peak-23 Brown, Mr. N. S., Residence, 183, The Peak
Peak-23 Butterfield and Sons, Mr. N. S. Brown, Residence, 184,
The Peak
Kowloon-23 Ye Fong Chan, 135, Temple Street, Yau-mat
Central-24 Tak Shun Bank, 155, Queen's Road, Central
Peak-24 Ball, A. Dyer, Residence, 154, The Peak
Kowloon-24 Dixon, H., Residence, 4, Lyemmoon Villas, Chatham
Road

The TELEPHONE HANDBOOK has met a want which has
long been felt amongst users of the Telephone, as it provides
an easy means of ascertaining the name of the Subscriber
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DEATHS.

CLARKE—On August 8, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Sidney Herbert Clarke (Asiatic Petroleum Co., North China, Ltd.), aged 55 years.
MAGNANI—On August 8, at 89, Brenan Road, Shanghai, Mrs. Anna Maria Magnani, at the age of 67; mother of Mr. E. Magnani.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1924.

STILL WANTED—A HEALTH COMMISSION.

Nobody is in the least surprised that Dr. Koch's question and resolution submitted to Tuesday afternoon's meeting of the Sanitary Board failed to produce any result beyond the usual official answer. As Dr. Koch himself explained his measures were intended as a first step towards a Board of Health, and it was hardly likely that a Government which

has allowed the Colony's health system to become utterly inadequate would suddenly permit any drastic reform. Possibly this is just as well. The problem, as we pointed out when first discussing Dr. Koch's measures, is far too serious to be tackled piecemeal. Tinkering is next to useless; what is needed, and urgently needed, is sweeping reform. The system which permits officials outside the health service to exercise arbitrary control over vital questions like impure water, unhealthy drainage and malarial nullahs must be swept away. The health of the community, as Dr. Koch has said, is the supreme care, and this supreme care must be left in the hands of the men who have been specially trained for the work. Under the present system this is not always possible. The acting President of the Sanitary Board (Mr. N. L. Smith) mentioned on Tuesday afternoon that he had been "pulled up" for saying at the previous meeting that they had asked the Public Works Department to carry out certain

drainage work. "The only reasonable way, if the Department wanted certain drainage to be done or undergrowth to be cleared," added Mr. Smith "was to ask the Department concerned whether it had got the money, and then to put it up and say that in their opinion it would be worth it. That might sound an old-fashioned and red tape way, but any other means would lead simply to administrative and financial chaos." Undoubtedly "any other means" would lead to administrative and financial chaos—any other means under the present utterly inadequate system. That "old-fashioned" is a mild term to use in this connection we think everyone will agree who recalls that it was Mr. Smith himself who said at the previous meeting that the Board had been urging the Public Works Department to expedite the drainage work in question owing to the danger from malaria. This, it will also be remembered, was what caused us to exclaim that surely the Medical Officer of Health should have been able, not to urge, but to order, under penalty of stopping the work unless due regard was given to the public health. Mr. Smith's arguments against Dr. Koch's proposed Water Board can of course be trotted out against a Health Board also—that it would be "dangerous and objectionable" for given reasons—but as these arguments could be used against Boards the world over we do not propose to take them seriously. After all it is not yet even certain that a Board of Health is really what the Colony requires. May it not be better suited with an adequately staffed Health Department? This Department, although it had the supreme say in the Colony's supreme care, need not necessarily play ducks and drakes with the finances of other departments, as Mr. Smith imagines. Instead of going ahead with new works, these other departments could first consult the Health Department, and then proceed with their programmes. That is why we suggest that a Board of Health may not necessarily be what the Colony really requires, and why, since our health system is painfully involved and our Sanitary Board is notoriously under-staffed, we are strongly urging the Government to appoint a commission to study the entire problem.

Egypt And Sudan.

In view of the pro-Egyptian demonstrations reported from the Sudan, it is interesting to recall the statement made in the House in June by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald when Zaglul Pasha tendered his resignation to King Fuad as a protest against the refusal of the British Government to hand over the Sudan to Egypt. The Prime Minister said: "I do not believe that this House will accept any arrangement which would break our pledges given to the Sudan or jeopardise the present administration and Government of that country and I still trust that those responsible for the government of both countries will refuse to give countenance to impossible demands which will destroy the prospects of settlement on the questions outstanding between the Egyptian Government and ourselves." Zaglul did not press his resignation when King Fuad refused to accept it and a conference between him and the British Premier on outstanding questions is due to take place shortly. From Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's plain statement it should be apparent to the Egyptian Premier that, in the opinion of the British Government, Egypt is not yet sufficiently advanced in her government to justify the entire handing over to her of the reins of government of another country. All who remember the circumstances under which the present joint management by Great Britain and Egypt was set up, viz., the mismanagement of an earlier Egyptian Government and their slave hunting methods, will recognize the claim that the Sudanese have upon us and will support Mr. MacDonald in the stand he has taken. It is well known that the Sudanese, as a whole, do not wish to return to the arms of Egypt. Surely Egypt, which has been granted self determination, herself, cannot in any fairness oppose the claims of the Sudanese to similar privileges.

Obstruction—What is it?

A contractor yesterday pleaded guilty to a technical offence, when summoned by the P.W.D. for obstruction in respect to depositing stone on the side of the road at Wong Nei Chong. From statements made at the Magistracy where the case was heard, it appears that the rains last week had "caused a set-back in the removal of the stones to the site of the work." Previous to the heavy rains, the stones had been removed to the site of the work on the race-course as fast as they had been dumped from the lorries. The side-path on which the obstruction was alleged to have occurred was very little used, according to defendant's counsel. The magistrate, by the infliction of a \$10 fine, evidently accepted the plea of guilty to a technical offence. We have no comment to offer on the Magistrate's decision. We would, however, ask how it is that while cases similar to the one tried yesterday are continually taken before the courts, other contractors are allowed to obstruct roads and pavements with impunity. In Kowloon, one of the footpaths has been blocked for months by a miniature water viaduct, by means of which water is being pumped out from a building site. Coming nearer home, so to speak, Wyndham Street has been used as a stone-masons' yard for some time. Passers-by run the risk of being hit by chips of stone from blocks that should have been "trimmed" before being brought to the site of the building; yet the Public Works Department appears to consider no obstruction is being caused. One may well ask for a definition of the term as employed by the P.W.D.

Price of Progress.

Every time Hongkong is visited by a deluge, our thoughts stray to the question of street gutters. These side-channels are now very shallow as compared with the big roomy granite troughs of a few years ago. This being a matter of such trivial importance, very little notice has been taken of the gradual change but we believe that the new policy is due to a desire to make accommodation for motorists in the streets. We recall a Police Court case years ago in which the chauffeur of a medical practitioner was alleged not to have edged his car as close up to the sidewalk as he should have and that the driver replied that by doing so he would have dirtied the wheels of his car. With the gradual smoothening-up of road surfaces side-channels have become a part of the highways as they are made of the same materials and only a gradual slope is provided, instead of the former deep curve. Therefore, the only reason to which we can attribute the floods in our streets is that the side-channels are too small to carry the water away. This means choosing between getting stationary motor-cars as much out of the way as possible and having flooded shop-fronts.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised in The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

August 14.—Coronet Theatre: "The Famous Mrs. Fair."
August 14.—The Star Theatre: "Sick A' Bed."
August 14.—World Theatre: "The 4th Musketeer."
August 14.—Queen's Theatre: "Love in the Dark."

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

August 16.—Lammet Bros., at Sales Rooms, household furniture, etc., 2.30 p.m.

August 28.—Lammet Bros., at Sales Rooms, valuable building land, 3 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

September 16.—Extraordinary general meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, noon.

October 8.—Second meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.

October 28.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.

October 20.—Third meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.

November 5.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.

OTHER MEETINGS.

August 14.—Extraordinary General Meeting of The Hongkong Stock Exchange, at the Board Room of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., 8.30 p.m.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

During the voyage of the "Hopsang" from Bangkok to Swatow, a Chinese passenger died on board from consumption.

A young woman jumped into the harbour early this morning, but was saved by a boatman. The woman was removed to hospital.

The Shanghai police yesterday raided the Geneva Café, owned by an Italian. They seized 7 pistols and over 3,000 rounds of ammunition.

A Chinese, in jumping off a tramcar whilst in motion, yesterday afternoon, pitched on his head. He was badly injured and had to be taken to hospital.

Near the Dock-yard yesterday, a Chinese woman, in trying to avoid a motor cycle was knocked down by a passing motorcar. She had to be removed to hospital.

A collision took place between motor car No. 1279 and a tram car at Queen's Road Central at the bottom of Garden Road yesterday. Fortunately no one was injured.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon at Kau Lung-tong and destroyed four matchboxes. The fire is alleged to have originated in the cook house. Damage is estimated at \$200.

Wong Sang was brought before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning on a charge of preparing opium. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour. Chung Tim, for a similar offence at Yumati, was fined \$150 or three months.

Later in the day yesterday, Messrs. Smithers and Barry, the local agents for the Shipping Board ship "West Katon," which had sent out a S.O.S. message from Providence Reef, received a further message that the ship was out of danger and proceeding to San Francisco.

Fifty Indians, ex-soldiers, arrived in the Colony yesterday, to join the local force of guards for defence of river steamers against pirates. They were recruited by an Indian sergeant of guards sent from Hongkong to India for the purpose. The majority of them are Lewis gunners, to make good a shortage of men in that particular department. The new arrivals were marched to the Police Station from the waterfront, headed by a baggage.

Lai Ling, coolie employed in a shop at Wing Lok Street for four years, charged with larceny of forty earthenware spoons valued at sixty cents, was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Hongkong Magistracy this morning. Defendant was met by the police at 7 a.m. this morning after leaving the shop and was arrested. Defendant's master stated that his employee bore a fair character. Sentence of fourteen days' hard labour or a fine of \$20.00, was imposed.

The monthly water return gives the storage in the reservoirs supplying the City as 2,117 million gallons on August 1st, all reservoirs except that at Wong Nei Chong gap being at overflow level; on the same date last year the storage amounted to 1,094 million gallons. The consumption during July was 267 million gallons with full supply except in the western districts against 199 million in July last year with intermittent supply throughout. The Kowloon reservoir was at overflow level with a storage of 353 million gallons on August 1st both years, the consumption being 75 million gallons during July 1924 against 64 million gallons for the same month last year.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Among those who departed by the "President Taft" yesterday were Commander and Mrs. P. J. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shim and Capt. W. H. V. Waterson.

Among the departures by the "Hakuen Maru" were Messrs. G. G. Brady, S. P. Smith, Peter Inglis, M. Green, T. D. R. Macartney, S. C. Humphrey and F. A. Williams.

MR. W. N. THOMAS.

SAILS ON SATURDAY.

Mr. William Nearing Thomas, B.A. (Hongkong), LL.B. (London), who studied at the Diocesan Boys' School before proceeding to England, and who was admitted to practice in the Hongkong Supreme Court on July 28, is leaving for England again by the French Mail "Ankor" on Saturday to continue chambers work before actually taking up practice in this Colony. In 1916 Mr. Thomas took his B.A. at the Hongkong University. He was awarded, in 1921, a Diploma in Political Science and Economics at Oxford, and passed his LL.B. in 1923.

BANK MYSTERY.

I.B.C. CASE CONCLUDED THIS MORNING.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

After a hearing before the acting Chief Justice (His Honour Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz), lasting six and a half days, the case in which the International Banking Corporation is suing the compradore of the Bank in Hongkong and his guarantor for the recovery of \$200,000 which was lost from the Bank's premises in September 1922 came to a conclusion this morning with the final addresses of counsel. Judgment was reserved.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C., appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Eldon Potter, K.C., and Mr. Campbell Prosser, represented the defendants.

The evidence of Mak Ming-cheung, the bullion shroff of the Bank, was concluded with the final cross-examination by Mr. Alabaster.

Mr. Alabaster put it to the witness that when the cashier counted aloud the bundles he put in the safe, he did so in order that it was merely for the cashier's convenience.

Asked by prosecuting counsel whether, after the counting upstairs and the signing of the balance book, it was possible by some negligence or slight of hand, the two lakhs to be done away with without having gone to the vault the witness said it would be impossible.

Mr. Alabaster's final question concerned the number of people present on September 23, when (as Mr. Alabaster put it) the cashier's attention was diverted from the basket containing the bundles of notes on his desk by the request for him to count five hundred "Double Eagles."

Witness said he did not think the cashier's attention was diverted from the basket. No-one but himself (witness) was present at the time that the "Double Eagles" were being counted.

Mr. Alabaster: I put it to you that it is quite impossible for these lakhs to have been taken without the connivance or negligence of some member of the compradore's staff.

Witness: There has been no dishonesty in the compradore's department. I handed the full amount over; he received the full amount as correct every evening and after counting it put it into the safe.

Evidence Tendered.

Mr. Potter said that he had two other witnesses (both members of the compradore's staff) but he would merely tender their evidence.

One of them was cross-examined by Mr. Alabaster. He said that he received the compradore's key from Mr. Ho on the 26th owing to Mr. Ho wanting to attend to other business. Nothing except the \$200,000 was taken from the safe in the vault on that day.

This concluded the evidence for the defence, said Mr. Potter, but he wanted to ask Mr. Courtney a question regarding the system of putting extra money into the big security safe as a reserve.

Mr. Courtney was recalled and agreed with Mr. Potter that it was a matter of proper book-keeping that this money ought to have been written "out of the cash reserve" and a separate account opened. As a matter of fact, apparently through the oversight of some officer that was not done until May 15. It was not done to decrease the liability of the compradore but because it was a proper method of book-keeping.

Speech For Defence.

Mr. Potter then addressed his Lordship for the defence. Regarding the question of fraud and negligence, he said that there was no more a scintilla of evidence than there was before the witnesses had been called.

He would first deal with the suggestion that had been made with regard to Mr. Ho. They had been told that Mr. Ho was at Shanghai; but surely that was not evidence that he took the money. He had not left the Bank until a year and a half afterwards and when the key was taken from the compradore it was handed to Mr. Ho by Mr. Mak, apparently with the approval of the Bank. No one suggested before that because Mr. Ho had had trouble with a broker, the nature of which was not known, he should be connected with the theft. There was no evidence as to Mr. Ho ever having been in the vault.

Mr. Alabaster's case appeared to be that the money might have been taken before it got to the vault. But it was admitted that the money had been handed over correctly every day; and, unless Mr. Alabaster could satisfy His Lordship that the money did not get to the vault because a member of the compradore's staff stole it or that someone else stole it through the negligence of the compradore's staff, he did not see how His Lordship could possibly convict of fraud. "If we are to discuss the question of opportunity," said Mr. Potter, "I would rather not have

done so, but I am forced to by the action of the insurance company which has made these charges without any evidence. I say that the one man who had the opportunity to take the money was the cashier himself." Mr. Alabaster's cross-examination had shown that beyond any possible doubt, under the system adopted by the Bank the cashier was the one man who had this opportunity and this man (it had been proved out of Mr. Hodgkins's own mouth apart from the evidence of other witnesses) had received the correct money night by night. It was his duty to count it and put it in the safe but to his (Mr. Potter's) mind it was a practical impossibility that it ever got to the vault safe.

In spite of Mr. Alabaster's statement the prosecution's real point, continued Mr. Potter, was that the money lost consisted of two bundles of a lakh each. But it would have been impossible on the practice referred to by Mr. Hodgkins, that the two lakhs could have been taken out of the bundle at night without his having noticed it. Against the compradore's staff there was not one jot or tittle of evidence.

A point made by the prosecution, continued Mr. Potter, had been that because the compradore brought forward a total balance of cash in hand he assumed liability for it; but it was a false point and the contention of the defence had always been that the total cash balance included every penny in the Bank. Again, there was every day a large portion of the cash in hand which had already been accounted for by the compradore.

The whole of the money in the safe at night was not brought up the next morning owing to the cashier, after he found that the money handed to him by the compradore was correct, putting by a certain amount as reserve. This would not be brought up the next day in order to save the trouble of having to account for it in the evening. It was a remarkable thing that the compradore, throughout the whole of his 18 years' service, had never checked the cash in the vault and had never been called upon by the Bank to do so.

In conclusion, Mr. Potter claimed that the defence had proved that they had accounted for every penny that the Bank called upon them to do.

Mr. Alabaster Replies.

Mr. Alabaster then addressed His Lordship on behalf of the prosecution. The first point which any jury who might be trying the case would have to consider, he said, would be "was the money stolen or not?"

Mr. Potter: We have not tried to contest that.

The next point for them to consider, said Mr. Alabaster, would be how and where it was lost. He was convinced that it had not been taken by robbery within the meaning of the law or by the use of duplicate keys. Then there was the possibility of its having been taken out of the safe by people who had a legitimate right to be in the vault, or of its having been taken before it ever got to the vault. On each of the occasions when the money was taken downstairs the compradore, or the member of the staff who was present, had always been accompanied by the cashier. And on any other occasion on which the compradore's staff might have occasion to go to the vault they would be accompanied by a foreign member of the staff.

As to its having been stolen before it got to the vault, there was the evidence that the only members who sat at the desk, where the basket with the money was placed, were members of the compradore's staff; and one of these in evidence had stated that it was extremely unlikely that any one else would pass by there.

Mr. Alabaster was proceeding to interpret a clause of the compradore's agreement as meaning that in the event of default of money entrusted to him the compradore was liable to be called upon to make good the loss, when Mr. Potter objected and said that it was an entirely new point on which he had not been enabled to argue.

His Lordship, after consideration, said that he agreed. The matter had never been put by Mr. Alabaster before or to any witness and he would not be allowed to put it then.

Mr. Alabaster concluded his case by stating that money did not cease to be in the control of the person entrusted with it because it might be put in a position of greater security or because that person could not get immediate access. The Bank had a right to say to the defendant at any time "where is the money we entrusted to you?" That had been done, and the money had not been forthcoming.

Chan Yu, a seaman, on the "Chung On" lying at Leung Wing Wharf was brought before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Hongkong Magistracy this morning for smuggling 4500 cigarettes into the Colony without paying duty. He was fined \$300 or 3 months' rigorous imprisonment in default.

FIRING IN CANTON.

TROOPS GET INTO A PANIC.

BLAZING AWAY LAST NIGHT.

Order Fully Restored This Morning.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Canton, August 14.

After sunset yesterday there seemed to be a large increase in the patrols of the Merchants Volunteer Corps. Members rarely moved about in smaller numbers than platoons, keeping together ostensibly for mutual protection.

It has been rumoured that a compromise has been suggested regarding the "Hav's" cargo of arms. Dr. Sun Yat-sen's government agreeing to accept payment for the release of the shipment. An unconfirmed rumour states that Dr. Sun's representatives who are in charge of the arms are not averse to handing back the rifles, Mausers and ammunition in return for payment as the Volunteers are accused of trying to sell part of the shipment to Village Guards at handsome profits.

Later.

A report has been made that firing has been heard outside the eastern suburb of Canton from about three in the morning till sunrise today.

In the confusion of the moment some have said that the firing started near the Tai Sha Tou aerodrome (where D'Oisy landed) and some at Tung Shan the missionary suburb.

As far as can be made out there might have been some misunderstanding among the sentries of the Yunnanese newly-arrived troops. Shots were fired, it is stated, indiscriminately and firing as well for other troops in the neighbourhood taking panic and firing as well for fear that they had been subjected to treachery. Hunanese and Yunnanese troops are also stated to have joined in the firing. It is believed that only rifles were used and that casualties, if any, were small. By daylight order was restored with everybody wondering what the firing had been about.

NO EXODUS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

CANTON, August 13.

Although a general stoppage of business and civil activities has been threatened no preparations have been made by individuals nor has there been any exodus from the city.

An opinion exists that Dr. Sun Yat-sen personally wishes to return the "Hav" arms to the Volunteers but is unable to do so because his immediate supporters think otherwise. Some of the Volunteers, who took part in the protest demonstrations outside

Dr. Sun's Yamen in the Honan Cement Works, state that Dr. Sun made no speech at all but that a bald announcement was made by one of the secretaries.

Still the 9,000 odd rifles and Mausers of Continental make together with the ammunition—some say 300 rounds for each piece—are no nearer getting to the Volunteers' Headquarters. Today the "Hav" was still anchored at Whampoa and gunboats were standing-by. Her arsenal if realised at current market rates, would have fetched over \$2,000,000 although the Corps did not have to pay nearly as much.

One factor which weighs heavily with the Volunteers, is that if fighting was to break out in Canton it would only be the civil elements which would suffer. The militarists have nothing to lose.

To-day had been fixed for the inaugural ceremony of the whole Merchants' Volunteers Corps but the present unfortunate circumstances have put everything else into the shade.

Much "Hot-Air"

Much "hot-air" has been released at conferences between the different parties, but little has resulted materially. However the under-current of discontent at the alleged unlawful seizure of the arms, is still very strong. It is impossible to predict what may happen before the week is out.

Volunteers C—L—C

An announcement having been made by Mr. Chan Lim-pak, comprador to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Shamen and commander-in-chief of the Canton Merchants' Volunteers Corps, had left Canton for Hongkong, a "China Mail" man endeavoured to get into touch with him this morning.

At the Hongkong office of the Bank, Mr. Ho Wing, the comprador, expressed surprise at the suggestion that Mr. Chan had come down. Mr. Ho had received no information.

Inquiries elsewhere brought forth the information that Mr. Chan had a residence at No. 15, Peak Road. The "Mail" man went up to the door where a lady inmate replied that she did not know if Mr. Chan had come down. With a courteous

CORRESPONDENCE.

COLONY'S HEALTH.

(To the Editor of the China Mail.)

Sir,—A brief survey of the report of the recent meeting of the Sanitary Board should be sufficient to enlighten the public regarding the incapacity of that Board, and the Government's Medical Department to deal with the numerous public health problems always present in the Colony. Dr. Koch and Colonel Fitzgerald deserve great credit for their outspoken comments and endeavour to improve matters, but even they have only touched on the fringe of affairs. The plain truth is that there is no real Public Health Service in Hongkong, and if there had been only a skeleton service at work the present outbreak could not have occurred. The urgent necessity for an adequate Public Health Department was pointed out to the Government by Dr. Norman White (representative of the League of Nations) when he visited the Colony last year, but his scathing commentary on the sanitary conditions prevailing here fell on deaf or ignorant ears. One reason why there is no Public Health Service is that the Government persists in regarding the Medical Department as a necessary evil and appears to think that the only function of a medical man is to prescribe for a sore throat or perform a minor surgical operation. Perhaps a more cogent reason, however, is that the Government, although prepared to squander money on motor roads for the favoured few, is resolutely determined to spend the irreducible minimum on medical and sanitary service.

The Government Medical Department is lamentably understaffed, and its medical officers miserably underpaid, so much so that medical officers can only be induced to come here with the greatest difficulty although there are plenty of suitable men available. Dr. Koch champions the establishment of a Public Health Laboratory and such an institution is a primary essential in the fight against epidemic disease.

This institution will require a competent man to direct its activities and the Government will have to pay more than \$500 p.a. to obtain one, which is unlikely. Every large city has its Water Board and it is difficult to see why Hongkong should stand alone. The Water Authority doubtless understands the engineering side of the Colony's water supply but there his knowledge ends. Surely the chemist and the bacteriologist are more important than the engineer in determining the purity of drinking water. The Chairman of the Sanitary Board admits that he sees no connection between analytical methods and infectious disease. Dr. Koch did not bother to enlighten such abysmal ignorance. If, however, the water supply had been subjected to chemical analysis as a routine practice the presence of sewage contamination would have been determined without the least difficulty, and the present outbreak of typhoid checked at its onset, or altogether prevented.

It is dreadful to read that Dr. Koch's excellent resolution for the improvement of the Colony's health was defeated by the casting vote of Mr. Smith who is a layman. That such a man should have the power to do so, is a striking commentary on the manner in which the Public Health is treated by the Government. The position of Chairman of the Sanitary Board can only be successfully undertaken by a medical man of long experience and ripe judgment.

The Chairman's frequent reference to money makes one almost despair. Human suffering and death are as nothing compared to the almighty dollar. The Hon. Mr. Cressy's valuable contribution to the discussion was to the effect that his coolies were clean. Does he inspect these creatures before and after he allows them to play about on the filter beds?

It is earnestly to be hoped that the Government will mend its ways, appoint an adequate staff of medical officers, organise an efficient Public Health Service and remove Mr. Smith to an office where his energies will be more productive of good results.

The Maskee Policy is out of date, and until it is dropped epidemics will continue and many ill spared lives lost.

Thanking you for favour of insertion.

Yours etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Hongkong, August 14

SHAMEEN HITCH.

SETTLEMENT NOT YET REACHED.

TROUBLE OVER POLICE.

Strike Pickets Largely Increased.

Information was received in Hongkong last night that a small number of Shameen servants had returned to work yesterday and that the police employed by the British Municipal Council had also returned but the majority of domestic workers were not expected back till Saturday.

A pleasing feature has been the disappearance of intimidators outside the Canton wharf of the Steamboat Co. When the "Lamshan" left Canton yesterday afternoon no hushies were on the Bund but passengers were still below the usual numbers as the fact of the "boycott" having been withdrawn had not become known yet. European cargo—if only a bale of cork—was shipped down for the first time since the boycott began.

Later.

Although there has been constant stream of reassuring messages, news came down to the Colony to-day that there has been a hitch in the settlement, arising directly out of the position of the *Lehoung* employed by the French Municipal Council.

It was at first thought that the decision to continue the strike or make terms had been taken out of the hands of the strike leaders. However, it now appears that dissatisfaction has arisen over the *Lehoungs*. It is also disquieting to learn that the strike leaders have considerably increased their pickets around the bridge-heads.

Official Statement.

The following is a statement by the Consuls-General of Great Britain and France:

The period elapsed since official statement No. 1 is covered by an official statement which was, at the request of the Chinese authorities, kept back to allow of free negotiations. Most of the contents have, however, been published from time to time in varying stages of inexactitude.

The following statement gives facts of immediate interest. After protracted attempts to find a formula which should offer a last and amicable settlement just to both sides, the terms in enclosure "A" were arrived at. These were covered as regards paragraph 6 by an explanatory statement in the form of a "Gentlemen's Agreement" as between the Chinese Government authorities and the two Consuls-General. The terms of this clearly laid down the non-reinstatement of the police and measures to be taken; being correspondence this is not attached.

On the 12th instant, after numerous notes pronouncing in the aggregate the terms fair and just, Mr. Luk King, of the Provincial Bureau of Foreign Affairs, called on Mr. Giles and informed him that he was sent to announce that the terms were accepted and the men could be expected to commence to return to work on the 13th. The strike was, therefore, settled and an official notification would follow in the morning.

Final Terms.

All parties of the Chinese authorities had been informed that these terms could bear no altering or equivocation. Motor cars announcing the strike being settled were sent round the City on the evening of the 12th. Mr. Luk King, of the Provincial Bureau of Foreign Affairs, called on Mr. Giles and informed him that he was sent to announce that the terms were accepted and the men could be expected to commence to return to work on the 13th. The strike was, therefore, settled and an official notification would follow in the morning.

On the morning of the 13th it was found that pickets were still on the gates and workers seeking to return to work in good faith were prevented. In addition it was ascertained, from an Express in Chinese, that the term as per enclosure "A" were fairly accurately represented. The Express continued that the Police would return to their work on the 14th and the other workers on the 16th. The "Canton Gazette" not it is known, divorced from control by a section of the authorities, stated that Mr. C. C. Wu had addressed a mass meeting and conveyed the desire of Dr. Sun that the strike should be settled on Shameen's terms, which he considered fair and reasonable, and that the strike should be rescinded and the strikers return to work. Dr. Wu is reported to have explained the terms, but mention of the "Gentlemen's Agreement" is not made.

Strikers Misled.

During the day it became abundantly clear from evidences from many sources that, contrary to the "Gentlemen's Agreement," the strikers were deliberately to believe that reinstatement of the Police prior to return to work of the strikers had been conceded by Shameen. This point has never been and cannot be conceded, it having been made abundantly and openly clear that the Police have placed themselves in a position where they could not be accepted in their old places, and the terms in enclosure "A" show this clearly.

LOCAL MOTOR-BOATS.

HABOUR INFRINGEMENTS ALLEGED.

Mr. M. M. Watson appeared at the Marine Court this morning to defend the masters of the motor-boats "Leung Hop 2" and "Walla Walla 2" who were charged with

causing obstruction at Blake Pier on August 9. On Mr. Watson's application, the Magistrate (Lieut. Commander G. F. Hole, R.N.) remanded the case.

The masters of the motor-boats "Australia" and "Moonraker 7" were each fined \$10 for being under way without a certificated engineer on August 9 and August 6, respectively. They both pleaded guilty.

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STOLEN DUCKS.

BIRCH FOR PRISONER.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, a Chinese boy was charged with stealing two ducks from a crate on board s.s. "Man Sling," a Yaumatei ferry. He was seen to take the ducks from a crate and throw them into the stokehold. Inspector W. Blackman asked His Worship to take a serious view of the case as some vegetables had been found in the stoke hold when inspected by the police. These vegetables were supposed to have been stolen from passengers. Twelve strikers with the birch was the verdict.

STOP PRESS.

COLONY'S HEALTH.

At this afternoon's meeting of the Legislative Council the Colonial Secretary announced that the Government had asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies to select a medical officer possessing the necessary qualifications to assist the Government Bacteriologist whenever necessary.

This arose out of a request by the Hon. Mr. P. H. Hoiyook whether in view of recent public criticism they would seriously consider the appointment of an assistant to the Government Bacteriologist.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs Joseph Gould & Co kindly supply the following share quotations ruling on the Shanghai market this morning:—
Tis.
Langkats 18.65 Sales.
Exos 10.90 Buyers.
Shanghai Docks 92.50 Buyers.
Now Engineering 6.5 Buyers.
Orientals 3.5 Buyers.
Shanghai Cottons 55 Buyers.

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KOSU MARU (Call at Aden) ... Friday, 15th Sept.
PANAMA MARU ... Monday, 11th August
SEATTLE MARU ... Friday, 12th Sept.
COBLENZ—Via Singapore and Colombo
COBLENZ MARU ... Tuesday, 19th August
HONOLULU MARU ... Thursday, 4th September
HAMBURG—Via Saigon, Singapore
BUSHO MARU ... Monday, 1st Sept.
COLOMBO—Via Singapore and Hongkong
INDO MARU ... Thursday, 25th August
CHINA MARU (Call at Aden) ... Friday, 26th Sept.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco and Panama
ALASKA MARU (from Kobe) ... Wednesday, 14th Oct.
JAPAN PORTS
RUMATRA MARU ... Sunday, 17th Aug.
GANGES MARU ... Thursday, 21st Aug.
SHUNKO MARU ... Thursday, 28th Aug.
SINGAPORE & AMOY
AMAKURA MARU ... Sunday, 17th August at 2 p.m.
SAIKO MARU ... Sunday, 24th August at 2 p.m.
SARAO MARU ... Thursday, 28th August Noon.
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Simpson, April 1, 1924

BRING THEM UP TO DATE!

HONGKONG'S OBSOLETE HEALTH LAWS.

URGENT NEED FOR REFORM.

What the Local Papers Are Saying.

Hongkong's health laws have long been inadequate. Over twenty months ago the President of the Sanitary Board and the Medical Officer of Health admitted that the Public Health and Building Ordinance was out of date, and expressed the need for a new Ordinance altogether. Six months later, during the housing debate in the Legislative Council, the official members spoke about the Ordinance "with all its imperfections." Further testimony bearing out the urgent need for reform, has been provided by the last two Sanitary Board meetings. The "China Mail" has long clamoured for this reform—as far back as January of last year we were urging that a commission should be appointed to revise the Colony's entire health laws—and to-day we are waging the battle as strongly as ever. That our contemporaries also feel the time for reform is long overdue the following extracts fully demonstrate, and this unanimous outcry cannot but have a very strong influence in bringing the Government to a sense of the Colony's urgent needs.

"Hongkong Daily Press."

The discussions which took place at the Sanitary Board meeting on Tuesday on such subjects as the investigation into infectious diseases, the increased prevalence of malaria in the Colony, and necessity for a Water Board, all go to support the suggestion made in this column a fortnight ago that what the Colony needs is a properly organised Board of Health. Dr. Koch indeed referred to his proposal for the creation of a Water Board as "only one step towards the formation of a Board of Health." The Sanitary Board is manifestly an inefficient substitute for such a Board; it is inadequately staffed in its higher branches for such work. In spite of the great development of the Colony it has the same number of medical officers that it had ten or fifteen years ago. The subject is one that needs to be kept alive. Many residents will be glad to see that the Military Representative on the Board raised the question of the increasing prevalence of malaria in the Colony.

Surely something more could be done, for instance, if the Government had the proper organisation, to defeat the growing prevalence of mosquitoes in a district such as the Peak. Until in the last few years the Peak was remarkably free from mosquitoes. Now they are very prevalent. Of course, it will be ascribed to the road-making and building developments that have recently been in progress there, but a Board of Health specially charged with the safeguarding of the public health would surely have made it its business to see that the breeding of mosquitoes by the thousand was not an inevitable accompaniment of building development. We do not want to see the Colony acquiring again the evil reputation that once attached to it as a malarious place. In the matter of its prevention, as the Chairman remarked, several Government departments are concerned, but we suggest that here, again, is an instance in which a Board of Health would discharge a useful function if it constantly insisted that the other Government Departments concerned discharged the obligations resting upon them for the proper safeguarding of the public health. There is certainly plenty of scope for such a Board, in addition to the Sanitary Board, in this constantly growing Colony.

"Hongkong Telegraph."

There is much of interest in the report of yesterday's Sanitary Board meeting, and for those who can read between the lines there is a great deal more. The replies to Dr. Koch's questions are unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they disclose a surprising apathy in official circles where general questions of health are concerned—the more surprising when one considers the efforts being made in other parts of the world to study, and stamp out, all tropical diseases. Our schools of tropical medicine will be doing little good if their teachings are to stop short of their portals, and if the areas that provide so much study are to remain centres of infection. It is the want of co-operation between departments that forms the most

glaring example of inefficiency in this Colony, and it is not pleasant to think that the Government shows little inclination to alter matters, despite a public need. Hongkong is probably blessed with a very efficient bacteriological, and an energetic scavenging, department. We are quite prepared to believe that the Sanitary Board does not require a separate section for bacteriology or analytical examinations; but the obvious suggestion is direct co-operation between the existing departmental staffs, with one or two additional workers and an enlarged Government laboratory if necessary. The money is to be had, and there can be no question of its being well-spent. We can hardly believe that the Government policy is to preach Oriental fatalism. There was also a short homily on the old fetish of expense—"they had to ask the department concerned whether it had got the money, and then to put it up and say that in their opinion it would be worth the money." Presuming "it" does not refer to the department but to anti-malarial work, we emphatically maintain that any effort to stamp out or control disease is well worth the money. Until more vigour is instilled into the Government view of such matters, it will be futile to expect a healthier or happier Hongkong. "South China Morning Post."

There remains the point of the proper co-ordination of the health service, urged by us for some months, to which the Head of the Sanitary Department eventually made some reference. He propounded the query "How far the Sanitary Department was to have other Departments under its feet." That was a somewhat crude way of expressing it; but our reply is that the Sanitary Department should be a Health Department, and for public health purposes all departments should be "under its feet." Mr. Smith's conception of proper relationships between departments has a helplessness, inefficient sound. He says, referring to the Public Works Department: "The only reasonable way, if that Department (Sanitary) wanted certain drainage to be done or undergrowth to be cleared, was to ask the Department concerned whether it had got the money, and then to put it up and say that in their opinion it would be worth it. That might sound an old-fashioned and red tape way, but any other means would lead simply to administrative and financial chaos." But surely there are countries governed, for health purposes, by Health Boards, which have not been reduced to administrative and financial chaos? To carry Mr. Smith's example to its logical conclusion, if a particularly foul piece of undergrowth were polluting a reservoir, the P.W.D., if it had no money idle at the moment, would not bother about it—and could not be expected to. That policy places public health on a low level and should not be permitted to continue.

[The "China Mail's" views, which coincide with those expressed above, except that we are advocating a commission to study the whole problem of local health, are further expounded in to-day's leading article.]

HOW THE STRIKE WAS FOUGHT.



The above picture shows a Dairy Farm supply wagon being operated by Messrs. Stone, Lilliecap & Searle.

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"CITY OF CHESTER" having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be obtained.

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All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 23rd August, 1924, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hongkong, 12th August, 1924.

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No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 17th August, 1924, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 23rd August, 1924, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period of one week. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

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Hongkong, 12th August, 1924.]

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All Claims must reach us by 25th August, 1924, or they will not be recognised.

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Volant, from Havre.
3509, from Hankow.
Long Sang Chong, from Nagasaki.
Woo Hong, from Manila.
3945, from Hankow.
Sang Kee Des Voeux Road Central, from Amoy.

E. V. JESSEN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1924.

EASTERN EXTENSION AUSTRALASIA & CHINA TELEGRAPH CO.

List of unclaimed telegrams lying in E.E. Telegraph Office, Hongkong.

Doctor Allen, from Hamburg.

Javaboh, from Bombay.

M. E. F. AIREY, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1924.

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U.S.S.B. "West Chopaka" ... Due Hongkong 1st Sept.

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TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANG.

U.S.S.B. "West Carmona" ... Due Hongkong 15th Sept.

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SAILING ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... TUESDAY, 19th August at 5 p.m.

HAIFONG ... Capt. Ellis Walker ... FRIDAY, 22nd August at 3 p.m.

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PROSPECTS IN BORNEO.

SANDAKAN LIGHT AND POWER CO. MEETING.

COMPARISON OF RESULTS.

Despite a loss on the working for the year ended April 30, 1924, due mainly to a necessity of putting in new, excellent prospects were fore-shadowed by the chairman of the Sandakan Light and Power Co. (1924), Ltd., at the annual general meeting held in the offices of Messrs. Shaw, Tjong & Co., general managers, this morning.

Mr. R. H. Shaw, president and he was supported by Messrs. A. L. Shields and Tong Hok-ting, members of the consulting committee, and Mr. W. J. Brown, secretary. Shareholders present were Messrs. H. H. Taylor, James Toppin, A. A. Botelho, T. S. Tan, D. W. Minton and R. S. Shaw.

The Chairman said: "The Chairman of the Report and Accounts, having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission, take them up now. You will observe that the Balance Sheet shows a profit of \$8,120.35, but owing to one having had to pay out not less than \$10,000 for interest on the loan, the profit is reduced to \$1,120.35. The profit is not a result of the year is 1924, on the whole, but it is a result of the fact that we are working with no little capital. When our authorised capital of \$500,000 fully subscribed, we should have secured this charge for interest and shown a profit for the year. It is absolutely necessary that we should obtain further capital and, if shareholders do not feel inclined to increase their holdings, we must endeavour to place the shares on the open market. There is, however, no reason why the present shareholders should not help the company by taking up more shares if it is their business is improving every day and its prospects are undoubtedly good. The average monthly profit last year was out to \$675, but this year the first two months (May and June) show a total profit of nearly \$5,000. At this rate we shall be able to pay the full interest out of revenue and leave a profit on working, so we can fairly claim to have turned the corner and to be on the road to a dividend paying basis."

FOLLOW-UP WORK.

Furthermore the town of Sandakan is growing, the Government is a progressive one. There is a large field for development in Borneo in the shape of public works such as waterworks, roads, public buildings, etc., and for private enterprise in the shape of sawmills, rubber plantations, oil-mills, canneries, shipways, etc., and I see no reason why Sandakan should not follow the example of Kuching over the way, which a few years ago was a very small consumer of electric light and power, and is now bigger than Sandakan is today.

Although, as you were informed at last year's meeting, we have lately taken the opportunity of acquiring, on very favourable terms, some additional plant which will be very useful to us and effect a reduction in working costs. With these additions, the factory will be in a first class condition with a capacity of

THE SUDAN.

THE SUDAN.

AGREEMENT OF 1899.

In view of the present unrest in the Sudan, as announced in the cables, the following article by Lieut-Colonel Repington, in the "Daily Telegraph" is of especial interest. He writes:—As time passes, and dramatic events of all kinds make people forget occurrences of the second order of importance, the milestones which mark the progress of events in distant lands become obscured, and few people heed them. Such a milestone was the Anglo-Egyptian Agreement of January 19, 1899, relating to the future government of the Sudan. It was followed, shortly afterwards, by the Declaration of March 21, 1899, which settled the British and French spheres of influence in Central Africa. The agreement with Egypt was an amicable settlement to assure both to England and to Egypt a fair share in the administration of the Sudan.

The preamble admits that the reconquest of the Sudan was accomplished by the joint military and financial efforts of the British and Khedivial Governments, and the purpose of the text which follows is to define, and give effect to, the claims which have accrued to her Britannic Majesty's Government, by right of conquest, to share in the present settlement and future work and development of the system of administration and legislation. The first Article defines the word "Sudan," and need not detain us. Most people know that the Sudan is south of the 22nd parallel of latitude and is some 1,600 miles long by 1,000 broad. The second Article provides that the British and Egyptian flags shall be used together, both on land and water, throughout the Sudan. The third Article declares that the supreme military and civil command shall be invested in one officer, termed the "Governor-General of the Sudan," who is appointed by Khedivial Decree on the recommendation of her Britannic Majesty's Government, and can only be removed with the consent of the Government.

BRITISH PREDOMINANCE.
The fourth Article provides that

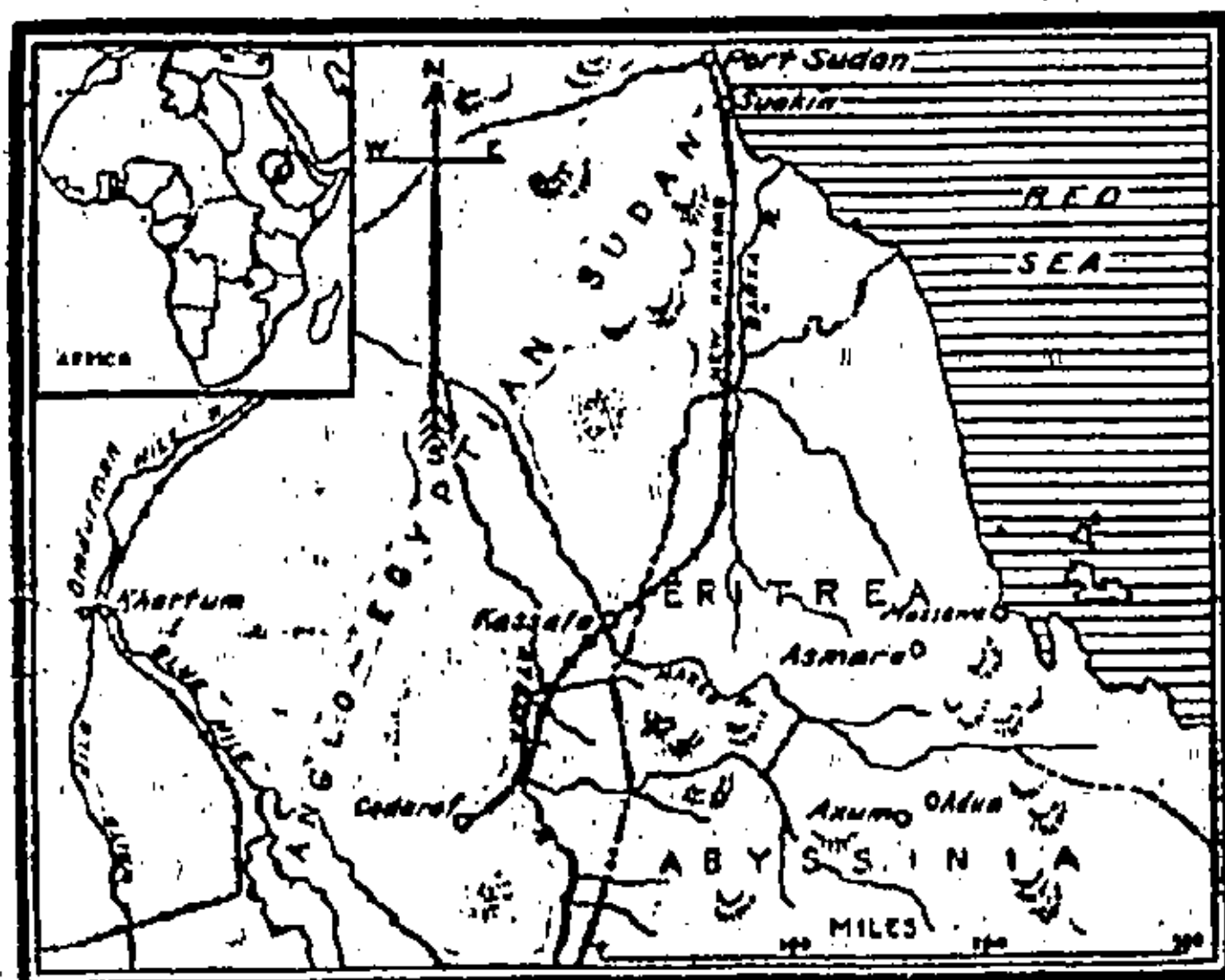
when we granted independence to Egypt in 1922. Everything that Zaglul Pasha has recently said about the rights of Egypt in the Sudan is in direct conflict with the terms of this Agreement, and we can only suppose that the Prime Minister and Parliament of Egypt have forgotten them.

TEST OF ADMINISTRATION.

The test of all administration is the well-being and content of a population administered. Judged by that test, Egyptian rule from 1819 to 1883 hopelessly failed, and Egypt had not even the last argument of power to prevent her garrisons from being flung out of the Sudan. With our help, and mainly by our power, Egypt is back in the Sudan, but England remains, as she was during the request, the predominant partner. British administration has passed the test under which Egyptian administration failed, and although, by intrigue and underground machinations, Egyptian agents may be able to cause trouble in the Sudan, all reasonable opinion will judge by whom, and with what object, that trouble is caused. Despite the attitude of Zaglul Pasha, which necessarily arouses our suspicion and makes agreement more difficult, not only in relation to the Sudan, but to other matters, we are anxious to see all the reserved questions settled in a sense favourable both to British and to Egyptian interests, and in a conciliatory spirit on both sides.

We take a particular pride in the prosperity of Egypt which we have done so much to promote, and Egyptian security is no less important to us on account of the Suez Canal, the safety of which is a British Empire interest of the first magnitude. Since we went to Egypt in 1882 the population has doubled, and the progress made in finance, agriculture, and commerce is known to the world. The reservoirs, dams, and barrages constructed by us have enormously enhanced the wealth and prosperity of the country, and in every direction the hand of the British reformer has produced remarkable results. Similarly in the Sudan

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN.



The above map shows the projected railroad to Port Sudan, which will give the newly developed cotton-fields a fresh outlet.

laws, and also orders and regulations with the full force of law, for the good government of the Sudan may be made, altered, or abrogated by Proclamation of the Governor-General. All such Proclamations have to be forthwith notified to her Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Cairo and to the Egyptian Prime Minister. By Article V. no Egyptian laws, decrees, or other enactments shall apply to the Sudan unless applied by Proclamation of the Governor-General. By Article VI. no special privileges shall be accorded to any Europeans to trade with and reside in the Sudan. Article VII. deals with import and export duties. Article VIII. lays down that the jurisdiction of the Mixed Tribunals shall not extend, nor be recognised for any purpose whatsoever, in any part of the Sudan except the town of Suakin. By Article X. no consuls are to be accredited in the Sudan without the consent of her Britannic Majesty's Government. The two remaining articles prohibit slave-dealing and enforce the Brussels Act of 1890 respecting firearms and drink.

From the terms of the above agreement it is clear that we were prepared to share with Egypt the future administration of the Sudan, but reserved in our own hands the right of nominating the Governor-General and of removing him. That meant, in effect—considering the powers entrusted to this "officer" under Article III.—British predominance in the government of the Sudan. These powers we have exercised, and have never abandoned, for we expressly reserved the question of the Sudan

with its area of over a million square miles, and a population of six millions, the frontiers have been delimited, schools have been raised, a judicial system established, irrigation improved, railways built, internal and river communications assured, and both telegraph and wireless communication greatly extended. In time, if the firm hand of the British administrator remains, the former population of the Sudan will revive, and the country become remarkable for its prosperity within the limits imposed by nature.

What is necessary now is that Egypt should realise that her interests and ours are identical, and that she should make an end of political fireworks and sit down with British Ministers to settle amicably all the questions that are supposed to divide us. The reserved questions must be settled first, and then we can get down to the heart of all matters in this part of the world, namely, the Nile. This mighty river is the source of all prosperity in the Sudan, as in Egypt, and it is necessary, and has always been necessary, that Egypt and the Sudan should have a distinct understanding and a common policy on all irrigation schemes proposed for each country. This problem must be approached as a whole whether on the Blue or the White Nile, for Egypt and the Sudan. The possibilities of the future are so immense that they should silence the petty disputants of Cairo, and induce them, if only in their own interests, to unite with us for the full and fair development and distribution of the wealth-bearing waters of this great river.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

B. OF T. RETURNS.

(Register's Service.)

LONDON, August 13.
The Board of Trade returns for July are as follows: Imports, £108,000,000, an increase of £31,000,000 compared with last year's returns. Exports £71,000,000, an increase of £11,000,000.

"SICK A'BED."

A FILM THAT BELIES ITS NAME.

Wallace Reid, who has proved his aptitude for comedy in a dozen movie plays, fairly excels himself in "Sick A'Bed," the new picture which comes to the Star Theatre this evening. Ably seconded by Babe Darrin in the chief feminine rôle, he gets an immense amount of fun out of his part as the husband who is pursued by someone else's wife anxious to make him the hero of a movie play scenario, her own husband being considered too dull for the purpose. Complications follow when the two couples get lost in the wood during a thunderstorm. One of the amusing outcomes is an action for divorce to avoid which the husband, played by Wallace Reid, has to simulate of illnesses softening of the brain. Notwithstanding its somewhat forbidding title, "Sick A'Bed" is a brisk, refreshing comedy which should make a strong appeal to everyone who enjoys a hearty laugh. The story, it might be mentioned, has been taken from a play, and the picture has been made in the Paramount-Artcraft studies.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE Steamer "SICILIA," Capt. H. C. DAVIS, R.N., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about THURSDAY, the 21st August, 1924, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the on-carrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Passes will be received at this Office until 5 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further particulars apply to—**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,** Agents.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1924.

S. S. "KILCREDANE."

NEITHER the Master, Agents nor Owners of the above steamer will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew at this port.

F. W. KIRK, Master.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1924.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

MONDAY, 18th August, 1924, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at their Sales Room, Duddell Street

A Quantity of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising:—

Brass & Oak bedsteads, Chesterfield couch and chairs, overmantel, leather wardrobe, oak sideboard, dinner wagon, hat stand, chest of drawers, tables, chairs, pictures, crockery, ornaments, iron chest, screen, electric table fans, standard lamps, carpets, etc., etc.

Also
One Electric Fountain
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One Royal Typewriter
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Four Hand & Sewing Machines
One Show Case

And
One Grand Piano by John Broadwood & Son
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MIXED ORIGIN.

EVOLUTION AND RELIGION IN HARMONY.

The Reverend C. Clouston Porri, taking as his text: "Jesus (as was supposed) the son of Joseph the son of Seth, which was the son of Adam, which was the son of God." Luke 3, 23, 38, preached the following sermon last Sunday:

Descent from the gods was early believed to be the exclusive privilege of royalty. Later when such descent was deemed dubious divine right was conceded to kings, until facts destroyed this fiction. Democracy has succeeded to the right, "the voice of the people is the voice of God," but facts have yet to prove that this is not also a fiction.

In the opinion of modern theology and science, royalty and democracy descend alike from common ancestors, which were not gods, or even men, but something much lower, akin to man but also akin to the brute.

We should resent as an impertinence this account of our origin and humbly claim to be the sons of God, who may attain to "nearness, likeness to their Lord, their exceeding great reward" and destiny.

The results of scientific investigation would depress us were the scientists our sole teachers; explorers in the realm of the spirit save us. They have also made discoveries concerning beginnings and direction. They are the seers to whom has been revealed the distant goal towards which humanity, with steps that are often uncertain and slow, is moving.

The Hebrew has his genius for religion and his instinct for the divine traced back man's descent to God.

The creation epic in Genesis recounts the labours of the sixth day in which God made fish, birds and beasts and finally man. Man His noblest work and His most needy creature for whom He makes this adequate provision. Man is described as the being who was created "in the image and after the likeness of God."

We may marvel at the spiritual insight of our earliest religious teachers. While their contemporaries made gods in the likeness of men and included their frailties, the Hebrews made man in the image of God in spite of his frailty.

Hebrew thought made its characteristic contribution to the doctrine of man's origin, but the idea remained without a content and what the writers meant by "image and likeness" was left unexplained.

Man's detachment from the animals, which approximated to him was clearly defined but history shows that his self-detachment was the end of a slow process. He existed as one of a family, or tribe or nation but as an individual he had yet to discover himself.

Progress in the direction of self-knowledge was made by the Greek, but by the Hebrew it was in the direction of the knowledge of God. God was his first, and supreme quest; the God, who revealed Himself to His servants the prophets, and taught them concerning His character, will and purposes. The God who had chosen Israel as His people and bound them to Him by covenants and laws.

God came to be known as the Sovereign, Who directed and controlled the history of the people of His choice, and as the Father of the nation over which, as over a son, He exercised paternal care and discipline.

Revelation prepared the way for the disclosures made concerning God and man by Jesus. Who claimed to be the Son of God and to know the Father.

Supremely conscious of His own Sonship Jesus was convinced, also, of sonship of the sons of men. He declared that the value of the human soul was infinite. "What shall it profit a man to gain the whole world?" He asked, "and lose his own soul?" Every child of man is of more value than a world! The secret of man's greatness is that he also is a son of God!

The teaching of Jesus explains the unexplained "likeness to God" in which man was originally made. The simplicity of the inference awaited "the revealing of the sons of God" in Christ Jesus. Man is like to God as the son is like to the father!

Science may trace man's origin back to a stage of development in which he was not a son, but only in the process of becoming. When man finally arrived, made "in the image and after the likeness of God" progress mental, moral and spiritual began, and history and religion were made possible.

Man's insatiable curiosity made him the unwearied explorer of all realms, his unrest revealed his origins and urged his quest to find satisfaction in the God after whose likeness he was made.

His thought, his dreams, his aspirations after harmony, order, beauty, truth and God are unmistakable signs to those who will understand them of the ever-widening distance which separates man from the brute to which at remote stage he may have been allied.

Religion and science are thus in no way antagonistic. Science, said Canon Barnes the other day, "was enabling us to realise the significance of those moral and spiritual qualities by which humanity was decisively separated from the lower animals. They were beginning to understand that the Christian faith was stronger, and more reasonable when viewed in the new light than it was when placed in the older setting."

The meanness of man's brutish origin is forgotten in the height of the moral and spiritual progress to which he was attained. Man looks forward, and where science fails him he turns to religion. "What," he asks, "is man's goal and destiny?" The answer of religion harmonises with the earliest revelation made to man concerning himself. Man's goal and destiny is likeness to God, the likeness of son to father. In what likeness, consists it, no longer a mystery. The Father is known to those who know His Son.

We have stated what is now generally accepted by leading Christian thinkers, that man's remote ancestors were akin to the brute creation. Science may say the last word about origins but religion and the first word to say what is to that word we now turn our thoughts.

Our text is one of those many delightful surprises which make the Gospels perennially fresh and attractive.

A genealogical series, although it may begin with Jesus, is an unexpected place in which to find such a surprise.

St. Matthew traces back the descent of Jesus to David and Abraham. The genealogy given in the first Gospel is interesting on account of the inclusion of royal names omitted from the table in the third Gospel.

The intention of St. Matthew is evident. Jesus is provided with a royal pedigree. He is the descendant of kings. His birth in the royal succession establishes His right to the throne and rule of David as the Messiah-King.

Jesus, of Nazareth, was of royal descent and belongs to the line of kings.

St. Luke, also, traces back the descent of Jesus to David, but not through the throne succession; then back to Abraham, but he does not stop there like St. Matthew, but to our surprise he continues until he reaches Adam!

The intention of St. Luke is also evident. Jesus is given a pedigree which goes back to Adam, who stands for the common ancestor of the human race.

Jesus, was of royal descent the son of David. He was of Jewish stock the son of Abraham, but He was also a son of Adam, the father of the race, the common ancestor of humanity. Jesus belongs by birth to humanity!

St. Luke was a Greek, his sympathies were wide as humanity, and his Gospel, is an universal evangel. He was the democrat among the evangelists. Jesus, the carpenter's Son, is not outside the circle of democracy!

St. Luke supplements what he found in his authorities. The Hebrew account of creation describes the first man as the workmanship of God; the final and crowning effort of the creative activity of God. The father of the race was without a father; his maker was the Creator of the universe, and of man.

Jesus, the son of God, was supposed of Joseph, the son of Adam, son of God.

The evangelist possessed wide sympathies, but he was also a Christian teacher of fine spiritual insight and broad outlook. He had let out of his friend and master

St. Paul and both had learnt of Jesus the truth concerning man. Man is the son of God, even Adam belongs to that sonship. "Who was son of God."

In tracing the descent of Jesus back to Adam and to God, St. Luke indirectly traces back the descent of humanity, to which Jesus belongs to a common ancestry to Adam and to God.

Man's ancestry is thus dual, he originates in man and in God. The account of man's beginnings contained in the opening chapters of Genesis have been supplemented by the later teaching of religion and of science but it has never been superseded. The story, holds elements of eternal truth of which all later development is but the unfolding.

With man began history and with history religion. God, in whose image man was created, became the supreme quest the progress of which we may measure in many ways but the final test of advance is to be found in the gradual approximation of the human to the divine and the realisation of personal and mutual relationship between God and man.

Theologians have found a fruitful topic in the earliest doctrine of man. The fall of Adam and far-reaching consequences of it involved theology as well as humanity!

The image of God in man whatever it may have been or is and however defaced it may become—it may have even become a grotesque caricature—must be as indestructible as God Himself. The possibility of its restoration has never been lost.

Our interest is in the New Testament development of the doctrine of man, and the teaching concerning his recovery.

The Old Testament anticipates the New, man descends from man and from man plus all that is included in a human nature which resembles the divine.

St. Luke, as we have seen, uses great liberty with his sources in giving the pedigree of Jesus. If he had followed the account in Genesis he would have described Adam, the first of the list, as being made in the image of God, instead of which he names him "Son of God."

The evangelist may have identified the two, and thus have given what is at once the simplest and most natural meaning of "likeness."

Hebrew religious thought most readily expressed itself in terms of appearance. The mind most easily recognises differences, and resemblances.

Familiar are the examples, "He shall feed His flock like a shepherd," "Take as a fatherly pity His children," "To whom will ye liken God, or what likeness will ye compare unto him?"

Christian thought expresses itself in terms of relation. We may find the reason why St. Luke departed from the old source in constructing his pedigree of Jesus in the newer teaching of Jesus.

Briefly, Jesus taught that man's approximation to God is not merely the resemblance between the original and the image, but the likeness of Father and son between whom exists a mutual relationship.

The doctrine of man reaches its highest development in the teaching of Master-Teacher. Proof is hardly needed today of what has now entered or is fast entering into the common consciousness of mankind, viz., the feeling of kinship to God and of mutual relationship.

The point of departure from the past may be found in the consciousness of Jesus Himself. "No man," He said, "knoweth the Father save the Son." His self-knowledge of His own sonship was unique as was also His knowledge of the Father.

We think of God not in the terms of appearance but of relation, we think of Him not "like as a fatherly pity His children" but as the Father who loves us as His sons.

Man's appearance may obscure and may even deny his relation to God, but Jesus saw reality where men see only appearance and thus it was He was not misled. He discovered and brought home to man, or seeks to do so, his infinite value in the sight of God. The exiles, the prodigals, the lost are the sons whom His Father sent Him to recover and to save.

Our intentions is thus to emphasise the fact of man's dual ancestry and his descent from Adam and from God. Important consequences follow this double relationship. It enables us to understand how human life must be a conflict if the divine and human in us should become, as they actually have become, active rivals rather than peaceful partners.

We understand, further, that we must inherit through our ancestry the gains and losses which have accumulated through countless generations, these are our portion as sons of Adam and sons of God, which we cannot escape.

We can understand, lastly, that if our ancestry is dual our destiny will be in harmony with it. And to anticipate, that destiny has been revealed in one who was the son of man and the Son of God, "the express image of God." "We are called according to the purpose of God to be conformed to the image of His Son, that He might be the firstborn among many brethren."

The measure of man's progress towards the realisation of his high destiny may be judged by the increase in his likeness to Him who is our ideal and challenge, Jesus, Son of man and Son of God.

INTERPORT BOWLS.

SELECTION OF TEAM.

At a meeting of the Hongkong Lawn Bowls Association, last evening, the Hongkong players to represent the Colony against Shanghai next month were chosen. The proceedings were conducted by the Chairman of the Association, Mr. A. Hamilton, and there were present Mr. B. W. Bradbury (the Vice-President), Mr. C. J. Tacchi (the Hon. Secretary) and representatives from the various clubs in the League.

Before commencing the business of the evening, the Chairman referred to the great loss the Association had sustained by the death of Mr. A. R. Lowe. Much had been said lately with regard to the many sterling qualities of their late President, and the Chairman felt sure that all present would agree that the Association had lost a very generous friend.

He proposed that a letter be sent to the widow and family sympathising with them in their sad bereavement.

The resolution was carried in silence.

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings, the question arose as to the election of a new President, and on the proposition of Mr. W. Goldenberg, seconded by Mr. C. Sara, Mr. R. E. Lindsell was the unanimous choice of the meeting.

The Interport Team.

The Hon. Secretary mentioned that an invitation had been received from the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association to send a team to Shanghai on the 1st September. The clubs had been circulated asking them to send in the names of three representatives each who would be prepared to go if chosen. Some thirteen names had been submitted.

During the course of the discussion, it was mentioned that owing to the precarious state of the Association's finances, the Association was unable this year to pay the fares of the players to Shanghai and that those who were selected would have to foot their own bill.

A ballot was taken on the thirteen names submitted, with the result that the following six were chosen in the order named:—

W. Wotherspoon (Taikoo R.C.), A. S. Mill (Civil Service C.C.), J. Clark (Police R.C.), C. Atkinson (Kowloon Dock R.C.), A. Gourlay (Kowloon Dock R.C.), U. Omar (Indian R.C.).

For the position of reserve, R. Basa (Craigengower C.C.) and J. MacLachlan (Taikoo R.C.) received an equal number of votes, and Mr. Basa announced his desire to retire in favour of Mr. MacLachlan.

On the proposition of Mr. P. Farrell, seconded by Mr. W. Kent, Mr. Wotherspoon was elected Captain of the team, an amendment in favour of Mr. Mill being defeated.

Him to recover and to save. Our intentions is thus to emphasise the fact of man's dual ancestry and his descent from Adam and from God.

Important consequences follow this double relationship. It enables us to understand how human life must be a conflict if the divine and human in us should become, as they actually have become, active rivals rather than peaceful partners.

We understand, further, that we must inherit through our ancestry the gains and losses which have accumulated through countless generations, these are our portion as sons of Adam and sons of God, which we cannot escape.

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The measure of man's progress towards the realisation of his high destiny may be judged by the increase in his likeness to Him who is our ideal and challenge, Jesus, Son of man and Son of God.

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FAMINE FEARED.

FLOODS' AWFUL TOLL IN CHINA.

FIFTY THOUSAND DEAD.

(Reuter's Service.)

Shanghai, August 11.

It is estimated that 50,000 persons have perished in the floods, which submerged enormous tracts in Chihli, Honan, Hunan and Kwangtung. A famine is feared.

Flood Relief Drive.

A Peking message of August 6 fully bears out the foregoing telegram.

The China International Famine Relief Commission and the Chinese Red Cross are organising a National Flood Relief Drive. The Peking message continues:—

"Reports are arriving from all parts of Chihli Province, Hunan Province and Kwangtung Province as to the conditions there, and these statistics give every indication that the situation is more serious than was at first realised. Great efforts are being made to awaken the Chinese public as to the necessity for concerted action, and it is to be hoped that they will give their best support to the activities of the Chinese Red Cross and the China International Famine Relief Commission, both of which are organizing to cope with the possibility of widespread famine in the provinces referred to during the winter months. The China International Famine Relief Commission is receiving daily reports from sources all over the afflicted areas, and they have instituted a Publicity and Statistics Department to handle the same. They have invited Mr. Lawrence Impey, formerly Engineer to the American Red Cross China Famine Relief and to the China International Famine Relief Commission, to act as Director of Publicity and Statistics. It is felt that this department will be able to render a great service to the famine sufferers and to the general public in the present emergency."

The King and Queen entertained his Imperial Highness Tafari Makonnen, Regent of Ethiopia, at luncheon at Buckingham Palace.

A large company representative of employers and men in the shipping industry met at an industrial peace luncheon at the Hotel Cecil to mark the excellent relations existing between shipowners and seamen. Among the speakers were Viscount Burnham (who presided), Viscount Inchcape, and Mr. Havelock Wilson.



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HONGKONG BRANCH, IS READY TO WORK ON ALL THE
LINES OF PRINTING MATTERS. SATISFACTORY WORK
AND PROMPT DELIVERY ARE GUARANTEED.

(1) "DURCO" Pumps and Water Systems.
(2) "Mathews" Full Automatic Light Plants.
(3) General Glass Installations.
MODERN HOME UTILITIES CO.
Des Voeux Road Central. Tel. C. 4628.
E. J. FINAN—Manager.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

BEST PORTLAND CEMENT

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers.
HONGKONG.

**ROBERTSON'S
J. R.
D.
YELLOW LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY
DONNELLY & WHYTE,**

SOLE AGENTS.
Queen's Building. Tel. Central 500.

SETTING AN EXAMPLE FOR HONGKONG.



Photo by Central News.

Block by Nam Sun.

A happy snapshot taken at Cliftonville.

AGENCY OF HONGKONG LACE CO.

Selling of
Swallow, Drawn Works, Embroideries, Canton Shawls, Ladies'
Underwear and all kinds of fancy goods,
PART OF HUNG ON IVORY SHOP.
No. 53, Queen's Road Central.

HONGKONG WEDDINGS.

NOTICE TO THOSE WHOSE MARRIAGES
SHORTLY TAKE PLACE.

Call on **MING YUEN PHOTOGRAPHERS** to see
the wedding photographs they have taken and tell
them to send an expert photographer to take yours.

TELEPHONE C. 4310.

SIMPLEX PARTITIONS

FIBROUS PLASTER PARTITIONS & SUSPENDED
CEILINGS FOR OFFICE BUILDINGS & RESIDENCES

MADE OF

SIMPLEX STEEL STUDDING
FIBROUS GYPSUM BOARD
FIBROUS GYPSUM PLASTER

INTERIOR FIBROUS PLASTER DECORATIONS.
ALL WORK EXECUTED UNDER EUROPEAN
SUPERVISION BY THE

**CHINA AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPING
CO., LTD.**

2nd floor, China Building. Tel. Central 3749.

JUST ARRIVED!

A great assortment of Manila hats,
silk hosiery, Peking lamp-shades,
lanterns, and shawls, etc.

FOOK WENG & Co.

Astor House Buildings. 13, Queen's Road.

Secretary to Presidents.



RUDOLPH FORSTER

Rudolph Forster, a secretary of
President Coolidge, has served under
William McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt,
Woodrow Wilson and Warren G.
Harding. He has held the post 27
years, and expects to be in the service
much longer.

Faces A Revolt.



ARTHUR BERNARDES

A serious military revolt has broken
out in Brazil against the regime of
the new President, Dr. Arthur
Bernardes.

Pleases Americans.



ADMIRAL SIR FREDERICK V. FIELD

Admiral Sir Frederick V. Field, of
H.M.S. "Hood," flagship of the British
fleet touring the world, made a decided
impression on San Francisco people
by his kindly remarks about Americans.

THOUSANDS OF KLANSMEN IN PARADE.



Led by a Klingle, thousands of New Jersey Ku Klux Klansmen, hooded and gowned, marched through the
streets of Long Branch, New Jersey, in their annual gathering there. One of the features of the parade was an
assault upon an office of Governor Smith, of New York. There was also a Klan wedding, and ten babies were
baptized.

OTARD BRANDY

AGENTS:—

COMPAGNIE OPTORG.

GOERZ BINOCULARS

GUARANTEED best of its kind

GREAT REDUCTION

20%

14 days only

From 7th August

Phone C. 3217.

HALL, LAW & Co.

30-32, Des Voeux Road C., Hongkong.

BRINGING UP FATHER.

YOUR EYES CHANGE

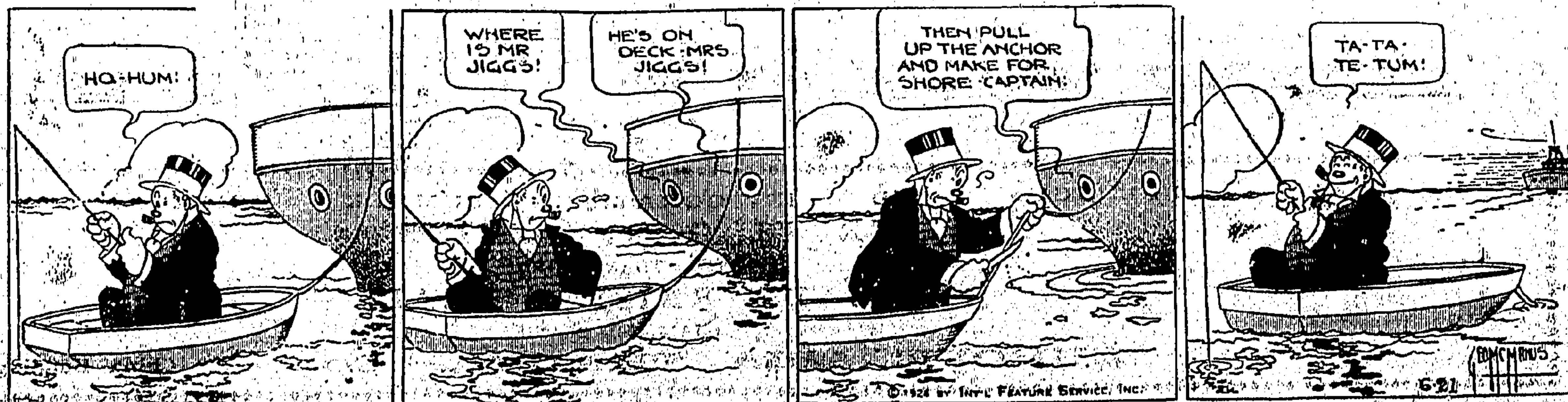
Many persons take it for
granted that once the eyes
are in good condition they
will remain so indefinitely.

But when you consider
both the delicacy of the eyes
and the amount of work
they have to do, you realize
the need of continually look-
ing out for eye strain and
having its cause ascertained
by a careful examination.

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Eye-sight Specialists

67, Queen's Road Central.



THE WEATHER.

HOW TO FORGET IT.

[BY R. H. BRETHERTON.]

London, July 10:—A man told me yesterday that he had only one fine day during last July. He had quite forgotten that it was one of the best Julys of recent years, a month with many sunny days and a spell of great heat. What he did remember was that there had been a great thunder-storm, the few hours of which he spread out to make a dreary month.

So it is with most of us. We are ready, as the seasons come round, to talk very positively of the corresponding seasons in other years, and in the end we find that we remember very little at all about the weather. Our weather memory is, in fact, extraordinarily bad.

Ask your neighbour to name the driest and wettest years on record, and probably he will not be able to recall either. Yet the driest was only three years ago, in 1921, and the wettest only 21 years ago, in 1903.

It is strange how 1921 has slipped from our memories. Water was short and we were crying out for rain. But say, now, that that was a wonderful summer, and the reply you get is, "Oh, was it? I thought we had not had a fine summer since the war."

That is a fixed belief which makes us forgetful of many blessings. Yet last summer was good in parts, and even 1922 had a bright early spell. The first year after the war, 1919, had splendid patches. For all that, the only good summer that we seem to remember within the century is that of 1911. The Coronation in that year took us out and about, and we found that the weather really was sunny and hot.

For the rest, a few holiday weeks and some week-ends are all that many of us know of the year's weather. And perhaps we should blame flats for our lack of weather memory. Unless a man has a garden he rarely works or lounges in the open with his coat off—the best way of testing the weather.

Gardening is rather out of fashion, swamped for the moment by other recreations, many of them carried on indoors. So the weather passes unheeded by people who talk of it only to say that it must have been bad, and then confess that really they had not time to notice it very much. That perhaps is the truth. We live too sheltered lives to see much of the weather from year to year. Only the man with a garden takes daily note of the sun and rain. He forgets little of the weather of other years—or of this. He says, "Do you know we had a drought this spring?" and others cry, "Rubbish, it has been raining ever since the beginning of the year."

AFTER MALARIA
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

My Health Improved

Especially.

Malaria sufferers do not need to be told how badly this disease runs them down. Many are left so debilitated after malarial attacks that they fear robust health and strength will never be theirs again. It is for the information and encouragement of those that Mr. J. E. Winesinghe, book-keeper to Messrs. Walker Bros., Colombo, allows the following statement of his own personal experience to be published.



Mr. J. E. Winesinghe

"While contemplating at Rangoon I fell a victim to malaria," Mr. Winesinghe says. "I had continual attacks and was constantly under doctor's orders. Finally I left the district and returned to Colombo in the hope of getting better health there."

"The physician I consulted in Colombo, a very eminent man, advised me to try a course of sea-baths and to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I found relief at once from the commencing of the pills did me good. Then the fever left my system, my blood stream had been awakened gave me no more trouble, my general health improved enormously. I still take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills whenever I am a little run down and have found them an ideal tonic."

It is by purifying, enriching and increasing the blood stream that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people build up the health, restore lost strength and energy, revitalize the nerves, eliminate the cause of indigestion, rheumatism, neuritis and anaemia. Equally good for women as for men, they are world famous as a specific for the special ailments of the weaker sex. Your chemist sells them, or post free, \$1.00 per bottle, 6/6 for 6 bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 50 Kingston Road, Shanghai.

LONDON ROCKING.

VIBRATIONS CAUSED BY TUBES AND TRAFFIC.

London, July 9:—London, right down to its clay foundations, forty feet below the surface, is in a constant state of vibration, caused by underground railways and increased street traffic.

Professor J. A. Fleeming, Professor of Electrical Engineering in the University of London, who says the continual vibration will in time weaken the structure of buildings, yesterday showed a "Daily Mail" reporter the vibration of the University College building, in Gower-street, as recorded by scientific instruments in the laboratory.

Accurate measurements of sound are taken by reflecting light from the surface of a delicately suspended concave mirror on to a screen. When a sound wave strikes this mirror its vibration strength is shown by movements backwards and forwards of the ray of light on the screen.

In the early mornings and late evenings I have noticed that the vibration decreases with the lessening of the traffic," he said. "This building, and every other one in London, is gently rocking all day long."

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Aug. 16.—J.C.J.L. Tjiljowang.

FROM BANGKOK.

Aug. 18.—W. A. Baskin.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Aug. 18.—O.S.K. Sumatra Maru.

18.—B. F. Glancus.

21.—B. F. Bumaau.

20.—B. F. Helens.

Sept. 1.—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

7.—B. F. Rheon.

10.—B. F. Autocpus.

18.—B. F. Patrodes.

18.—B. F. Tydous.

27.—B. F. Calchas.

FROM JAPAN.

Aug. 16.—B. I. Takada.

FROM MANILA.

Aug. 16.—J.C.J.L. Tjiljowang.

21.—J.C.J.L. Tjiljowang.

Sept. 1.—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

FROM SAIGON.

Aug. 23.—U.S.S.B. West Prospect.

FROM CEBU & ZAMBOANGA.

Sept. 16.—U.S.S.B. West Chopaka.

FROM STONEY AND MELBOURNE.

Sept. 1.—B. A. Arfura.

23.—B. A. Arfura.

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EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, August 14, 1924.

On London ... 1/4-1/16

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HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the result of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1906-7.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard add 4 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet inches to the height given in the table.

August 4 to 10, 1924.

	High Water	Low Water
Mon.	11.11	11.11
Tue.	11.11	11.11
Wed.	11.11	11.11
Thur.	11.11	11.11
Fri.	11.11	11.11
Sat.	11.11	11.11
Sun.	11.11	11.11

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the China Mail, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET.

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

AUGUST 14. II A.M.

Names. Stock Exchange. Sharebrokers' Association.

AUGUST 14. AUGUST 14.

Banks. H.S.B.C. T.T. selling rate 2/48

and on Shanghai 2/48

Hongkong Bank 1890 b. London—2135 n.

Chartered Bank 2192 b.

P. & O. Bank 211 n.

East Asia Bank 974 b.

Morsebank Bank A.D. 2991 b.

Morsebank Bank A.D. 2192 b.

Marine Insurance.

Canton Insurance ... 700 n.

North China Insurance ... 140 n.

Union Insurance ... 225 n. & a.

Insurance Co. ... 214 b.

China Union ... 150 b.

Far Eastern ... 150 b.

Fire Insurance.

China Fire Insurance ... 185 b.

Hongkong Fire Insurance ... 185 b.

Shipping.

Douglas ... 55 b.

H.K. Steamboat ... 251 b.

Indo-China ... 34 b.

(Def.) ... 110 b.

S.S. (H.K. Reg.) ... 110 b.

Star Ferry ... 150 b.

Hongkong Tugs and Lighter ... 211/2 n. & a.

Refineries.

China Sugar ... 210 n. 30/10 n.

Malayan Sugar ... 40 n.

Mining.

Kailan Mining Adm. ... 70 n.

Langkat ... 71 n.

